

now regarded as a monotypic genus consisting of *S. dura* Beauv.; Smith (Engl. Fl. 1: 119. 1824) regarded it as a *Glyceria*; and Kunth (Rev. Gram. 1: 129. 1829) very tardily recognized the relationship to *Festuca* by placing it in that genus.

The genus *Scleropoa* was finally established by Grisebach (Spic. Fl. Rumel. 2: 431. 1845) and was made to include but the one species *S. rigida*. Since that time various concepts of the genus have prevailed. Parlatore in 1848 recognized seven Italian species. Boissier in 1884 recognized seven species in his Flora Orientalis. Twelve binomials are given under *Scleropoa* in the Index Kewensis. Hackel (in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 2: 2, 75. 1887) states that there are "2 Arten," and names *S. rigida*. What he regards as the second one cannot be conjectured with certainty, although of the various species that have been proposed *S. Hemipoa* (Delile) Parl. (Fl. Ital. 1: 472. 1848), a native of Sicily, would seem to have perhaps the best claim to validity.

I am under obligation to Dr. J. H. Barnhart for compiling and verifying the bibliography of *Scleropoa*, and to Prof. A. S. Hitchcock, Dr. J. K. Small, Mr. J. F. Macbride and Prof. Matthew Fowlds for their information regarding herbarium specimens. Duplicates of my own collection have been deposited in each of the three large herbaria named above.

SHORTER NOTES

✓ A NEW OREGON EUCEPHALUS. **Eucephalus vialis**, sp. nov.—Stems slender, light green, about 12 dm. high, furnished with a glandular pubescence; leaves thin ovate-lanceolate, sessil or nearly so: dark green above, dull beneath, but not glaucous, slightly puberulent, the upper ones in the panicle especially so, and provided with stiff hairs on the margins, which are subentire; 2–11 cm. long, 5 mm.–3 cm. wide; the lower minute, usually obtuse, the upper acuminate; inflorescence of numerous heads in a panicle, the branches of the panicle, glandular, beset with spreading hirsute pubescence; heads rather small and narrow, ordinarily 10 mm. high, but often no more than 5 mm.; bracts of the involucre in

3-4 series, usually pale and chartaceous, rarely slightly herbaceous, the lower somewhat glandular; rays none; the dull bristles of the pappus unequal and longer than the yellow tubular disk flowers; akenes oblong, flattened, and villous with somewhat appressed hairs; the style branches linear-lanceolate.

Rocky hillsides, Eugene, Oregon. *Bradshaw* no. 1944 (the type); no. 1885; and no. 1914 (in the U. S. National Herbarium). The duplicate of the type is to be placed there also. *Cusick* (as *E. Engelmannii*), rocky hillsides, Willamette Valley.

This species first came to my attention three years ago, when I thought it was an *Aster*. Since then I have come to the conclusion that it belongs to the genus, *Eucephalus* and that it is very closely related to *E. Engelmannii*. It seems to be nearer to that species than to any of the others. The differences, however, between it and that species are very evident, even from a casual study. The general appearance is very similar. The stems and leaves are of the same color; but the stems of *E. Englemannii* are much more glabrous, and the leaves somewhat broader. The heads of *E. vialis* are smaller and more narrow than those of *E. Engelmannii*; the former never has rays, and the bracts of the involucre are more narrow and pale than in the latter. The bracts of the latter do not seem to be so glandular. From my observation, *E. vialis* is a plant of the lower hills, while *E. Engelmannii* is one of the mountains.

My first specimens were obtained on Skinner's Butte which is situated between the city of Eugene and the Willamette river, both being just north of Eugene. In the open woods at the summit, under the Douglas firs, the species is not uncommon. Some six miles south of Eugene, on the base of Spencer's Butte, in similar locations, I have collected it this summer.

This proposed species is so named, due to the fact that all my collections were made from plants that were growing about paths and roads either in open wooded areas or along the banks facing the Willamette river.—R. V. BRADSHAW.

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